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biological jurisprudence" in the interpretation of Constitutions by quotations: "When our constitutions were adopted it was the law of the land that no man who was without fault or negligence could be held liable in damages for injuries sustained by another,"—and the ordinary risks of the business could not constitutionally be imposed on the employer. (*Ives v. South Buffalo Ry. Co.*, 201 N. Y. 271, 94 N. E. 431); "In the absence of an express provision, conditions prevailing at the time of adoption of the constitution and subsequent changes in social and economic affairs should be compared and weighed, and no attempt should be made to hold back the legislation needed for present conditions by reason of earlier constructions and interpretations," (*Borgnis v. Falk Co.*, 147 Wis. 327, 133 N. W. 221).

This small pamphlet will be found to be a very convenient and useful manual of the cases to the date of publication. Although there is no index (except an alphabetical list of cases), most of the material can readily be found in the table of contents. There is little discussion and no padding,—but the points decided in the cases are clearly stated, and compared, and differences noted. The whole work can be read in a short time, and will give a basic view of the problems involved.

H. L. WILGUS.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.. A Corpus Juris Treatise. By Donald J. Kiser, author of "Conflict of Laws," "Contracts," and several other articles in "Cyc." New York; The American Law Book Co., 1917; pp. 1-146.

This is "a Corpus Juris article on the subject, designed for temporary use until the topic is reached in due course of publication of Corpus Juris, but prepared with the care which would be given in a permanent treatise." It is prepared in the well known Corpus Juris style,—about one-fourth text, and three-fourths citations of authorities and quotations from cases and statutes, preceded by an elaborate analysis and subdivision into sections.

There are seventeen main headings in this analysis: Definition, classification, and distinctions, §§ 1-4. Purpose and history of legislation, § 5. Constitution and validity of statutes, §§ 6-27. Conflict of laws, §§ 28-33. General rules of construction, § 34. Employments included, § 35. Employers within intent of acts, §§ 36-37. Employees within intent of acts, §§ 38-43. Acceptance or election to come under act; **waiver and release of rights**; substituted schemes, §§ 44-48. Dependents entitled to compensation, §§ 49-52. Injuries for which compensation may be had, §§ 53-78. Amount and period of compensation, §§ 79-100. Procedure to secure compensation, §§ 101-150.—Review and termination of compensation; suspensory awards, §§ 151-152. Effect of act on other causes of action and defenses, §§ 153-173. Insurance funds and premiums, § 174. Administrative officers and boards, § 175. Many of these main headings,—especially those relating to the injuries, amount, and procedure,—are divided and subdivided, so that one can readily find the matter for which he seeks.

Attorneys are generally so familiar with the "Cyc-Corpus Juris System," that it seems unnecessary to say more. This is clearly an excellent exam-

ple of that system. Whoever is seeking a quick answer to a pressing question, will be likely to find it here if it has been discussed in the courts, and he will find the references which will lead him to the cases and statutory provisions for fuller information, if these original authorities are available to him. In addition to the citations to the regular reports, Butterworth's Workmen's Compensation Cases (B. W. C. C.), Minton-Senhouse's Workmen's Compensation Cases (W. C. C.), and the Opinions of the Solicitor for the Department of Labor (Op. Sol. Dept. Labor), are cited.

The work is to have its place, in Corpus Juris, not as a subdivision of "Master and Servant" as is a usual place of classification, but under its own title of "Workmen's Compensation Acts." H. L. WILGUS.

BUSINESS LAW FOR ENGINEERS, by C. Frank Allen, Member of the American Society for Civil Engineers, of the Massachusetts Bar, etc. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1917, pp. iv, 443.

The author tells us in his preface that he did not purpose to write a book to make "every man his own lawyer," but to teach the engineer so much law as may suffice to show how and when he needs legal advice, as well as to enlarge his horizon and encourage him to further legal study. For this he is to be commended. In these days of prolix legal writing it is grievous to withhold full praise from one who condenses his presentation, but it must be said that the present work has carried brevity to such a length that Part I of the book is like a skimmed house that is lathed but not plastered. So bare is the treatment. It is to be feared that the beginner at law study using part I of this book would get too little understanding and still less encouragement to further study. The great fundamental subject of Contracts is covered in 16 pages, though this receives some illustrations from chapters 16 and 17 of Part II. The matter boiled down to two pages, 9 and 10, would require days of study for any understanding. Agency receives 6 pages, of which one and a half is devoted to the comparatively unimportant distinction between agents and servants and one to ratification. Estoppel might as well be omitted as to receive 9 lines in one place and 5 in another.

To write on the law for the use of engineers calls for a professional amphibiousness possessed by few. Our author has practiced law and engineering, but his law breathes of Blackstone and his point of view was more current twenty-five years ago than it is today. One might criticize the "Early Example" on page 2, and the statements of the liability of innkeepers and common carriers, as showing legal misconceptions or inaccuracies such as might be looked for in one who is somewhat a lawyer but much more an engineer. No doubt an engineer would find similar deficiencies in a "Business Engineering for Lawyers," written by a man who had studied engineering and practiced law. Indeed the decisions of our courts on engineering problems are full of illustrations of the inaccuracies and ignorance members of one profession show forth in dealing with problems in another profession.